The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,688. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BAPTISTA—FERNANDES—11th January, at the Cathedral of N. S. de Gloria, Mazagon, Laia Phelippe do Rozario Baptista, Esq., eldest son of the late Dr. Baptista, to Anne Eliza, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Fernandes.

DEATH.

MILLIJAN—At Dharwar, on the morning of the 10th instant, of cholera, Conductor W. Millijan, Public Work Department.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

PEACH.—At Calcutta, on the 28th Dec., the wife of A. P. Peach, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WHIFFEN—INGLIS.—On the 5th Jan., by the Revd. Dr. Jarbo, Charles Pybus Augustus Whiffen, Esq., only son of the late Capt. Charles Hardinge Whiffen, to Fanny Ulner Inglis, daughter of the late John William Inglis, Esq., of Fifeshire, Scotland.

STACK—HERON.—At the Old Mission Church, on the 31st Dec., by the Revd. G. Lovely, M.A. J. A. Stack, Esq., to Miss G. E. Heron.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

CARNEGIE—At Futtehgurh, on the 8th instant, the wife of Major Fullerton Carnegie, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

STEWART.—At Meean Meer, on the 5th January, the wife of Lieutenant A. Stewart, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in February.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, CHARLES GREEN, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1,250 Tons, W. BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, Geo. J. HARLEY, R. N. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE new iron Clipper ship "STALWART," 1220 tons, A. I. for 20 years, W. CRAWFORD, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about February. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers. For particulars apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

CALLING AT FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

To sail on the 20th January 1864.

THE fine new Ship RAVENS CRAIG, 581 Tons Register, has superior Saloon accomodation. For Passage apply to Captain D. E. INGLIS on board or to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents for Captain.

Nesbit Lane, 14th January 1864.

THE STEAMER "MAHARAJ" TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer "MAHARAJ," from Bombay to Cochin on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January 1864, at 4 P.M., returning from Cochin on Thursday, the 28th January 1864, and arriving in Bombay on the 3rd February. The *Maharaj* will call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.

For Passage and Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, from Bombay every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice. On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 P. M. Despatch Day.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th January, 1864.

STEAM TO VERAVUL AND POREBUNDER.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT & GOGO.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLEGY, W. MOYLEY, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 6 A.M. morning positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 12th January, 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWERLEY, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 7 A. M. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Confidence*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after having left the Ship's Deck.

R. MCKELLY, Commander Ship *Confidence*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Dorothy*, B. BRUCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received a few Extra Copies of the SPORTING LIFE containing a detailed account of the late Pugilistic contest between KING and HEENAN. 4 Annas.

Early application is requested.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment Corrected to 31st December 1863, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—One 10 inch Dumpy Level with a compass Tripod stand and legs, complete, also a Staff.

Address E. G. R. and Co., *Bombay Gazette*.

ALL DEBTS owing to BASSETT & Co. to be remitted to Mr. WM. WALKER, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

1st January, 1864.

NOTICE. The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 5 P.M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 29th December 1863.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (saitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS held on the 23rd instant, it was resolved that a Call of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) per share be made payable at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. on or before the 15th January 1864.

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

24th December 1863.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Warehouse, Office and Reeling Room on land adjoining the Mill formerly known as the Throstle Mill at Tardeo. Plans of Building may be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders will be received until the 18th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th January 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for making Clothing for Her Majesty's British and Indian Troops on the Establishment of this Presidency, will be received at the Clothing Agents Office in Tents, Horse Barracks up to 12 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 10th February next. All particulars may be learned at the above Office, daily, between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

G. A. LECKIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Army Clothing Agent.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE, at Poona, and to RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims.

RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.—In 1858, a sum of Money was by the proper authorities declared to belong to the Subscriber then Engineer on board the *Lady Falkland* steamer, as Persian Batta.

The Subscriber had occasion to leave India without receiving payment, and on since applying the authorities object to pay because of a document having been presented to them pretending to bear my Signature, and authorising payment to the person therein named. No such document ever having been signed by me, and the same being a fraud.

Previous Enquiries having failed.

Notice is hereby given, requiring any person pretending to claim to said Batta money in virtue of said pretended authority to appear within three months from this date otherwise to forfeit all such claim.

PETER MCDOUGALL,
Engineer, late Indian Navy.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at half-past 2 P.M., to consider the following Subjects:—

A Gold Currency for India.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on damaged Piece Goods.

The Proposal to ascertain the Periodical Stocks of Piece Goods.

The Railway Terminus Question and to ballot for new Members.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th January 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. M. H. SCOTT, Member of Council, &c.

H. GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee.
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HERBET GIRAUD, Esq., M.D., Grant Medical College.
ARTHUR M. MOORE, Esq., Messrs. Blackwell & Co.
JOHN PEET, Esq., M.D., Grant Medical College.
W. TREVOR ROPER, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
The Rev. J. F. FERING, Bombay. *With power to add to their number.*

Solicitor—G. S. JUDGE, Esq.

HON. SEC.—The Rev. J. J. FARNHAM.

The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian education to children, in a healthy locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents.

Applications for Shares to be made to MESSRS. HOWARD and BROWN, No. 1, Rampart Row.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MYJEE FAIR.

DURING the ensuing Fair at MYJEE, a temporary Station will be opened there, and from Monday next the 11th instant, until further notice, Goods and Passengers will be booked from Bombay and Byculla and all Stations on the North Eastern Line to Myjee and vice versa.

Special Tickets will be issued between the above mentioned Stations, but Passengers wishing to proceed to Myjee from any other Station can book to Kussara and rebook from Kupsoora.

The fares for Passengers and rates for Goods will be as under :—

	Passengers. 1st Class. Rs. A. P.	2nd Class Rs. A. P.	3rd Class. Rs. A. P.
Bombay to Myjee	14 7 0	7 3 6	2 6 6
Byculla to Myjee	14 7 0	7 1 6	2 6 3
(Exclusive of Conveyance over the Ghaut.)			

Goods.	Bombay to Myjee Per Indian Maund. Rs. A. P.	Byculla to Myjee Per Indian Maund. Rs. A. P.
Piece Goods in Europe Bales or Cases and Seeds of all kinds (if carted by the Railway Company to Bombay or Byculla ...	0 11 3	0 11 2
Dhal (if carted by Consignors).....	0 9 10	0 9 9
Cotton	1 2 2	1 2 1

Further information can be obtained on application to the Goods Agent at Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. BROUGHTON, General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Bombay, 8th Jan. 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Verbal Tenders will be received at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1864, for the execution by contract of the several new Foras Roads over the Flats, viz.:—

1. Foras Road from the Byculla Bridge towards the Worlee Hill as far as the Circle on the Flats.

2. From the Circle to Sumboo Mahadew's Pagoda, Worlee Hill.

3. From Byculla Bridge to the Elphinstone Road and from thence to Mahim Woods.

4. From Mahalmeanee to the Circle on the Flats.

5. From Tardeo to the Circle and from thence to Parell Road.

The estimated cost of these Works is about five lacks of Rupees (5,00,000.)

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will remain open from the 4th proximo until the day of sale for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent., will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.

C. WHITE, for Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 24th December 1863.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—MR FR. CHEVALIER is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

Bombay, 8th January 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

NOTICE.—The partnership hitherto existing here and at Kurrachee between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Passmore Abdoolally & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be liquidated by Mr. R. A. PASSMORE. RICHARD A. PASSMORE,

ABDOOLALLY HUSSANALLY.

Kurrachee, 8th January 1864.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the business of the late firm of PASSMORE ABDOOLALLY & Co., will be carried on under the style and firm of R. A. PASSMORE & Co. in Kurrachee, and PASSMORE & Co., in Bombay. RICHARD A. PASSMORE.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—On and after the 27th instant, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent and a bonus of Rs. 12-8 per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st ultimo, will be paid to Shareholders on the Bombay Register.

The Transfer Books of this Office will be closed from 23rd to 27th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. J. MARSDEN, At ing Agent.

Bombay, 12th January 1864.

"EVENINGS AT HOME."

MR. J. R. BLACK'S

NEXT ENTERTAINMENT,

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY 1864.

THE ADVENTURES OF BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with offices and stabling attached, and ten acres of leasehold property, situated within five minutes walk of the Egutpoora Railway Station. Apply to MESSRS. WYTHES AND JACKSON

Egutpoora.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustanjee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that they hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice designs, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, have just received per the *Colcroon* and other Ships, fresh supplies of Galvanised Corrugated Iron.

ALSO,

Galvanised Iron Redging.
" " Gutters.
" " Water Pipes and fixings.

Also several Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth.

Fire Engines, by Shand and Mason.

Contractors Tools, Bar and Plate Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDITATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S)—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered IN THE FORM OF A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

Prepared and sold in Tins and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E. C., and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Judged by the immense demand, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands first in the favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in various British Colonies, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A NATIVE MEDICAL MAN IN BOMBAY.

Agiary Lane, Native Town, Bombay, Oct. 2, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent Cough Lozenges do in Pulmonary Diseases. I am a Medical Practitioner in Bombay, and am satisfied with their good effect, and would feel obliged by your sending me the wholesale price for a quantity. I remain Sir, yours respectfully,

COWASJI RUTTONJI KHARADI.

T. KEATING, ESQ.

Sold in Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, by Treacher & Co. (Limited), Druggists.

Agents.—D. CARTNER AND Co., Chemists, Meerut; Messrs. Allen, Barnes and Co., Umballah, Lahore, Meean Meer, and Simla.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—This Powder is quite *Harmless ti Animal Life*, but is unrivalled in destroying Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths and Worms, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS in their Dogs, as all *Washes for their Pet Dogs*, and sprinkled about the nests of Poultry, it will be found extremely efficacious in exterminating those Insects with which they are usually infested. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, AS IT HAS NO QUALITIES DELETERIOUS TO ANIMAL LIFE.

Sold in Packets and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Take notice—each genuine packet bears the above-named address.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE,

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Incalculable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given :—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From V. RIDDEL, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm; one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From DR. MONTGOMER late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and which all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRAM.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 *Cash*; *Credit Rs.* 7; *Postage As.* 6.

ALSO,

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work the well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort. Rs. 5 per Copy.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN; *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.—With Stand, Spare Stones, and Materials complete specially adapted for Office use. Price Rs. 300.

ROGERS & Co., CHEMISTS.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes. Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in black, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned agents for Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qr., ½ Qr. to 6 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tumbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain "	Abernethey.
Coffee "	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Macaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 each, or Rs. 11 per dozen.
Hare	Poachers	
Rabbit.	Venison	
Mock Turtle	Oysters	
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli	At Rs. 1 each, or Rs. 11 per dozen.
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy	
Ox Tail	Vermicelli	
Salmon	Mutton Broth	
Hotch Potch		
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.
Veal	Partridge	
Chicken		

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Rs. 12.

Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Foot Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Kiss me Quick	Bridal Bouquet
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Friendship Offerings
Something New	Patchouli
Jockey Club	Sweet Briar
New Mown Hay	Jasmine
Rough and Ready	Forget Me Not
Frangipanni	Ess. Bouquet
	The Provence Rose
	Pistachio Nut Complexion Powder.

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

SALE OF VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATES IN CEYLON BELONGING TO THE LATE DUNCAN DUNBAR, ESQ.—The Executors to the late DUNCAN DUNBAR, ESQ., acting under the authority of the Court of Chancery, offer at public sale in London in FEBRUARY next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz :—

Tellisagalla—Situated in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted and in full bearing.

Yalladeniya Oya—Situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 108 acres in full bearing and about 40 acres young Coffee.

Kelebokka—Situated in the district of Kadugannawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing, and 54 acres, young Coffee.

Dunbar—Situated in the district of Dick Oya, a new Estate, containing about 1,120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, and 100 young Coffee.

These well-known valuable Properties, having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water-wheels and all the dead stocks. Possession to be given on 1st APRIL 1864—purchasers being liable for all expenses incurred subsequent to that date.

Further particulars and conditions will be announced in future advertisements, meanwhile any information may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, TAPTHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

Colombo, 16th December 1863.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Coleroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful collection of Fancy Leather-Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies Companions, Bankers Cheque-holders, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand Violin Strings, and Bows.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edecia Fox*.

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash.*

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

TO SMOKERS.—Trichinopoly Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the very best Quality, at Rs. 8, 10, and 12 respectively, per thousand.

QUININE.—MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the arrival of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce bottles, now offered for sale at Five Rupees Eight Annas and Three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.

A considerable discount is allowed when a large quantity is taken.

ARROWROOT.—Best Tellichery Arrowroot, in 28 lbs. Boxes, at Rs. 6 per box and equal in nutritive properties to the best West Indian Arrowroot.

J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.—Two Large GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. BROWN, CLOUGH & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASER EDULJEE SOOKIA, in the Premises.

FOR SALE.—A 27 FEET BOAT SCREW PROPELLER, unrivalled for speed. To be seen on Board the Barque *Lady Amherst*. For particulars apply to the Master on board.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Havering*, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain PARKER will not be responsible for the condition, or contents, of any package after it leaves the Ship's side.
STEWART & Co., Agents for the *Havering*.

THE Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Anna Holberg*, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain C. W. LECGUIRE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same leave the Ship's deck. Order accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter signature.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.
Bombay, 14th January 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR CLOTHING.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for about 300 Suits of Clothing for Sepoys, samples of which can be seen on application at the Office of the Company's General Manager, Boree Bunder.
Tenders sealed up, and marked outside "Tender for Clothing," will be received by the undersigned up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Byculla, Secretary's Office, 14th January 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—STEAM COAL.—The Managing Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company will receive Tenders up to 31st instant, for the supply of, from 1,000 to 2,000 Tons of Screened Steam Coal.
Tenders to be accompanied by Copies of Certificates and a Statement as to whether the Tenderer proposes to give delivery afloat or on shore, and where.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
G. B. LOWE, Managing Agent.
Office's, Bombay, 14th January 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
મુમ્બઇ રાજેલ કાંયણી ને અનદ વીવીંગ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ)
ر ے بوی نوگیڈ رےسلمے چرخیونگ کمپنی لمیٹیڈ
SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Sundry Articles for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 28th instant, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Medow Street.
ARDASEER GUNGADAS & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 14th January 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to MONDAY noon, the 25th January 1864, for the immediate execution by Contract of the undermentioned Foras Roads across the Flats, viz :—
1. Road from Mahaluxmee to the Central station on the Flats near the Government Hay market, length 5,508 feet.
2. Road from Sumbhoo Mahadeo's Pagoda to ditto length 7,411 feet.
The Plans are now open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned where also a Schedule of Quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.
A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in Case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose tender may be accepted.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. FULLER, Captain R. E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwur on or about the 20th day of February 1864 the Building formerly used as a Jail and latterly as a Police Chowkee and Treasury.
1. The Walls of the Building are composed of squared stone and the wood work is of teak throughout.
2. The Building contains fourteen rooms (averaging length 60 feet breadth 18 feet,) four smaller rooms and a Veranda.
3. There is also a detached building 50 feet by 11 feet used as a Police Barrack.
5. The walls include about 20,500 Cubic feet of Stone besides the foundation.
6. The roof includes 31 squared Beams, 48 large rafters and 563 smaller rafters (the majority of which are 16 feet in length), and 7" big" Beams.
7. There are also 10 doors and 18 windows.
8. The materials comprised in the above statement will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. The right of occupancy of the site (an admirable one for a dwelling house) will also be disposed of.
9. Further details may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent.
HENRY COLE, M.D.,
Superintendent of Mahableshwur.
Dated, 12th January 1864.

TO be sold by Public Auction on Monday the 25th instant by Messrs. [illegible] Company of old unserviceable Naval Stores, consisting of Canvas, Sails and Awnings, Old Boats, Iron Tanks, Rope (Europe) and Coir &c.
Also unserviceable Nautical Instruments, such as Horizons, Marine Barometers of sorts, Azimuth, Prismatic Compasses, Ships Compasses, Boat's Compasses, Cards for Compasses, Hanging Compasses, Protractors brass Circular, Parallel Rulers, Scales, Sextants, Pocket Sextants, Horizons with Stand, Theodolites, Thermometers of various sorts, Telescopes, day and night glasses, Observed Tables and useful Nautical Books containing directions for Red Sea, &c. Drawing paper and Tracing cloth.
The above articles are now on view and may be seen the Marine Storekeepers office daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Sundays excepted.
TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per Cent. for all lots above 10 Rupees is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the seventh day after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk and the loss of the first purchaser.
The purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Town and Customs duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.
All lots of 10 Rupees and under are to be paid for as soon as the lots are knocked down to the purchaser.
J. MCLLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper Office, 14th January 1864.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.—Edited by Major J. G. MEDLEY R. E. A. J. C. E. Principal Thomason College.—No. II. will be published on the 1st February.
Contents.
Remarks on the late Sanitary Commission.
IX. Trinity Church Sealkote (with a photograph.)
X. Navigable Rivers in the N. W. Provinces.
XI. Arching of the Morhur Bridge.
XII. Nowshera Barracks.
XIII. Goodwyn's Tiled Roofing.
XIV. Stability of Arches.
XV. Public Works in Mysore.
XVI. Agra Fort.
XVII. Machines for Raising Water.
XVIII. Report of the G. T. Survey for 1862-3.
Price to Subscribers 3 Rs. To non-Subscribers 4 Rs. Subscription for the first Five numbers, forming the First Volume (6 rs. to the end of the current year) 14 Rs. payable in advance, to the Editor at Roorkee, by Stamps or Draft or to Messrs. PHAROAH & Co. Madras, or Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay.
Roorkee, Jan. 6th 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR ADEN.

The mails for Aden per steamer *Dalhousie* will be closed on TUESDAY next the 19th instant at 10 o'clock A.M. It is scarcely probable the *Dalhousie* will reach Aden by the 26th, the date on which the Calcutta steamer of 10th should be there.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

LETTERS, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be superscribed, when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr. Saturday ..... 16d. 3h. 57m. A.M.
Full Moon Sunday ..... 24d. 2h. 54m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	15	Mars sets at 3h.12m	6 38	5 41	3 43	5 57	
Sat.	16	Jupiter rises at 3.0.	6 38	5 42	4 4	4 36	
Sun.	17	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 43	5 11	5 48	
Mon.	18	Prisca.	6 38	5 43	6 27	7 6	
Tues.	19	Daybreak at 5h.19m	6 38	5 44	7 45	8 19	
Wed.	20	Fabian.	6 38	5 45	8 49	9 16	
Thur.	21	Agnes.	6 38	5 45	9 39	10 2	18th January 1864, 8h. 00m. 34s.11.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Dec. 30
AGRA	Jan. 7	LAHORE	Jan. 6
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 31	LOHOOR	Dec. 24
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 9	MADRAS	Jan. 8
BANGALORE	Jan. 5	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 5	MEERUT	Jan. 6
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 6
CEYLON	Dec. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 25
CORFU	Dec. 19	PENANG	Nov. 18
H	Dec. 24	RANGOON	Dec. 6
ICE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1864.

WITHOUT health and a healthy state of things about our dwellings the most exquisite pleasures are dull and insipid; they rather importune than please; they put our patience to the trial, rather than divert our senses. The harmony of a lute though touched by an Orpheus will grate the ear, if the head be out of tune; a discomposed stomach receives the most delicious dishes and ragouts with reluctance: a fit of indigestion makes a crown uneasy and turns all the charms of Empire into dissatisfaction. Health therefore and the maintenance of it ought to be the chief and primary care of every government having the greatest interests of its people at heart; and a nation that won't wash and be cleanly ought to be made to wash and be cleanly. Now there is no greater antagonist to cleanliness, if we may judge by things as they exist, than the lust of gain in its extreme degrees. Bombay at the present time is the most prosperous and money-grubbing island in the world, and at the same time we venture to assert the most filthy. Be it known that cholera is at present reaping its deadly harvest. "E'en there where merchants most do congregate" behind the palatial residence of the Hon'ble Eustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Member of Council, this deadly plague is sweeping off its victims unchecked, unrestrained, unheeded, and only marked as each bier carries its victim of carelessness and wicked supineness to its last long home. Who is to blame for all this preventible mischief? Through whose neglect are the people of this island suffering from this fearful malady? We answer, the Municipality of Bombay, who have been cautioned and forewarned over and over again that when cholera did make its appearance in a deadly form the harvest would be a rich one aided by filth and neglect. Is it credible or will it be believed by those whose knowledge of Bombay is confined to the Esplanade, Mazagon, and the healthy regions of Malabar Hill, that the state of the Fort and the native town is such as description cannot with decency make known to the world,—no provision made for the commonest necessities of our poor natures, filth of the vilest cast from the windows of the wealthy into the open street where thousands are daily in the habit of passing, the verandahs of houses made the common necessaries of the children of the neighbouring houses, in fact all decency, all attempt at sanitary arrangements, ignored, and the natives of this over-crowded town permitted to wallow in their filth and spread disease and death unregarded. Under such circumstances, is it wonderful that disease and death are both at work and flourishing?

Heavy be it on those who are to blame for all this. It has been said and truly said: "the man who causes one ear of corn to grow where before there was one deserves well of his country," but here we also say the man who saves one life by adopting proper precaution also deserves well, but he by whose neglect one human life is sacrificed is as guilty as though he himself took that life. Statues are about to be raised and temples too for those who have done nothing to deserve them, but we say let a statue of gold be erected to him who first erects in this benighted isle a temple properly constituted to be of "*Cloucina*."

So many absurd and unfounded stories have been put in circulation by the Chinese newspapers as to the causes which led to the disbanding of the squadron under the command of Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., that it is a duty we owe the public to make known certain facts which show that Mr. Lay and Captain Osborn have taken the only course open to them as Englishmen and men of honour, in refusing to let the English squadron remain in the service of the Imperial Government. The motive which induced Her Majesty's Government to issue the order in Council permitting Mr. Lay and Captain Osborn to purchase ships of war, and enlist English sailors for the service of the Emperor of China, was a desire to protect the trade of the open ports on the Chinese coast by sending out a force competent to put down piracy, and to establish order and restore industry in districts laid waste for years by bands of marauding rebels. The conditions previously agreed to by the Regent, Prince Kung, when the project first received his sanction, were that the English Commander in Chief should be under the authority of, and responsible to, the Emperor of China alone, and that the customs' revenue should be placed under the control of Mr. Lay as security for the regular payment of the officers and men of the fleet. But no sooner had Captain Osborn arrived in China than he found that he himself was superseded in the command of his squadron by a Chinese admiral, and that the Emperor required the English ships to be placed under the orders of the *taoutais*, or local governors of provinces, and employed on any expeditions which it might seem good to these officials to undertake. The remonstrances of Captain Osborn and Mr. Lay proved quite unavailing. The Emperor could not, or would not, understand the Englishmen's reasons for objecting to this arrangement. He expressed his willingness to treble the pay of officers and men; but he would not carry out the original contract. Finding that it was useless to prolong the controversy, Captain Osborn at last reluctantly issued the following farewell address:—

TO THE CAPTAINS, COMMANDERS, OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES OF THE EUROPEAN CHINESE FORCE.

TIENTSIN, *9th November* 1863.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

I have with great regret to inform the officers, seamen, and marines under my command that it has become necessary to send them to England in consequence of the Emperor of China having refused to ratify the agreement entered into between myself and his agent, Inspector General H. N. Lay, C.B., upon the faith of the Prince Regent's instructions.

The Emperor wished to place the entire control and disposition of the squadron under the irresponsible authority of the Provincial mandarins, and to supersede me as Commander in-chief, leaving it to the local mandarins to form as many squadrons of European vessels as they might see fit, under different officers, and under different systems of pay and discipline.

Were I to accept such a position for this force, and take service under the Provincial and subordinate Chinese officials, instead of under the Emperor of China, I should violate the spirit and word of Her Most Gracious Majesty's order in council, and act in disregard of the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, forgetful of every pledge I gave before I undertook the organization of this squadron.

To surrender ourselves to the irresponsible orders of local mandarins, would certainly make us participators in acts of plunder and cruelty which would bring disgrace upon us as British officers and seamen.

I have, therefore, had no hesitation in refusing to depart from the terms laid down long before we left England.

Provided the crews continue to conform to the rules and regulations of their agreement, they will be kept upon full pay until their arrival in England, and receive whatever further sum they may be justly entitled to under its conditions.

It only remains for me to cordially thank the captains, commanders, officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron for their hearty support and excellent conduct during the time the vessels have been in commission, and to wish them a pleasant and speedy passage to their homes.

SHERARD OSBORN, Captain Royal Navy.

The reply to this address shows how thoroughly officers and men approved the conduct of their gallant leader. It is as follows:—

CHEFOO, *16th November* 1863.

SIR,—WE, the Captains and Commanders serving in the European Chinese Marine, consider that it is but just to you to state formally, that the course you have deemed it right to pursue in determining to disband the said force has only served to strengthen those feelings of confidence and respect which induced us to take service under you; and further, that by your firmness with the Chinese Government, in refusing to act under any other authority than that of the Emperor himself, you have saved us from an essentially false position, and one which could only have been as repugnant to our own feelings as it would have been to yours.

HUGH S. BURGOYNE, Captain R.N. *Pekin*.
CHARLES S. FORBES, Commander R.N. *Keangsoo*.
STEPHEN J. S. MORIARTY, Master R.N. *Ballarat*.
ARTHUR SALWEY, Lieut. R.N. *Amoy*.
ALLEN YOUNG, Lieut. R.N. *Kwangtung*.
B. G. W. NICOLAS, Commander *Tientsin*.
DONALD CRUICKSHANK, R.N. Commander *Thule*.
SPENCER CHAPMAN, Secretary.

We fully concur in the above.
JOHN ELLIOTT, Surgeon R.N., Surgeon-in-Chief of the Force.
HENRY J. COLLINS, Paymaster R.N., Paymaster-in-Chief and Accountant General.

These letters are published for the first time to-day; and it will, we think, be acknowledged that Captain Osborn would not have received such hearty and unanimous support from the Englishmen serving under him, if he had taken the resolution to disband the squadron and disappoint the hopes of so many adventurous spirits in a momentary fit of offended dignity. The reasons which compelled both Mr. Lay and Captain Osborn to this conclusion are such as must command general approval. So long as the Anglo-Chinese squadron was practically independent of the mandarins, whose cowardice and cruelty made the success of the Taiping rebellion possible and conciliated popular sympathy to the rebel cause, it was possible for Captain Osborn to hope that he might wage an honourable warfare, and not only protect English commerce but do good to the people of China themselves by substituting for the anarchy which now reigns in so many once fertile provinces the rule of a strong, firm, and well-ordered government. But the English name and the flag of the English navy would have been indeed disgraced, if ships of war built in England and manned by English sailors had been placed by an officer holding Her Majesty's Commission at the disposal of the merciless wretches who hold the powers of provincial governors in China. Had Captain Sherard Osborn himself been willing to submit to the degradation of being at the beck and call of every *taoutai* who wished, under the protection of an English war-vessel, to plunder, outrage, and massacre unoffending citizens or helpless prisoners, we do not believe he would have found an officer in his squadron to be thus dragged with him through the mire. Let any one read the subjoined account (extracted from the *Shanghai Commercial News* of the 10th ultimo,) of the horrible scene that was enacted after the fall of Soochow, and say whether Captain Osborn has not judged wisely in refusing to permit the Chinese officials to boast that, directly or in, directly, English sailors could be consenting parties to the perpetration of such crimes against humanity:—

"An absurd rumour was prevalent in the settlement yesterday to the effect that Gordon was refused admittance into Soochow, and had been imperatively ordered by the Futai to retire to Quinsan. This rumour was, we are informed, utterly without foundation. Gordon, however, of his own accord, ordered his force to march back to Quinsun. The facts which have since transpired are of the most atrocious character. It appears that the Futai took advantage of the withdrawal of Gordon's force, to act in violation of the promises made to the rebel chiefs. Security for life and property had been solemnly guaranteed to these men, and it was on the faith of this guarantee that they surrendered the city. Unmanly attacks are made on the attention omitted by the imperial soldiery under the eye, and by the direction of the Futai. The chiefs were brought before him to pay their respects, when they were seized, bound, and beheaded, and their heads sent to his presence. The troops, who for a couple of days had been kept within bounds, were let loose, and rushed like wild beasts through the streets, murdering men, women, and children, without regard to age or sex. Gordon endeavoured to stop the carnage, and single-handed defended the house and family of the Li Wang, who had opened the negociations as to the surrender of the city. Prince Wirgenstein and some others came to Gordon's relief, and they together managed to fight their way into Soochow in safety. In consequence of receiving a despatch detailing the horrible circumstances to which we have alluded, the General who was on board the *Cadiz*, and on the point of starting for Hongkong, returned to Soochow, and is now in command of the force. The population of the city was very large—the carnage, therefore, must have been terrific. Those who during the two days previous to this occurrence passed through the streets, assure us that the entire city bore the stamp of happiness, and that everything presented a most orderly appearance. The Chung-Wang is at present in the vicinity of Soochow, and may yet exact a fearful revenge for the atrocities committed by the imperialists.

If Soochow has not sickened Major Gordon of service under the mandarins, he must have a stronger stomach than most of his countrymen possess. The Major has won for the last year the right arm of the imperialists, and has devoted to their cause great courage, energy, and military genius. But, if he value his own good name, he will now imitate Captain Osborn's example in withdrawing from a service in which no Englishman can remain with honour.

THE *Keangsoo*, Commander D. Cruikshank, one of the steamers of the disbanded squadron lately in the service of the Emperor of China, arrived in this harbour on Wednesday night from Shanghai. When Captain Sherard Osborn decided on withdrawing from the Imperial service, Sir Frederick Bruce insisted that none of the vessels of war—which might at least have been useful to check piracy while the Royal Navy ships were away on the coast of Japan—should remain in the China seas, and he gave Captain Osborn letters to Lord Elgin, advising him to go to India. Most of the material of war was taken out of the steamers and shipped to England, and we understand the whole squadron is now on its way home with the exception of the *Keangsoo* and the *Kwangtung*, which are both lying in Bombay harbour. Captain Osborn himself came round in the *Keangsoo*, and has arranged, we understand that the remaining armament of these steamers shall be put in the Arsenal, and that the Bombay Government shall take charge of them while he proceeds to England by next mail to ascertain the intentions of the English Government. We hope the Admiralty will put these two fine vessels on the Bombay station. The *Keangsoo* is said to be the swiftest man of war afloat; she steams eighteen knots with ease, and some idea may be formed of her powers from the fact that she left Cochin at half-past one in the day on Monday, and anchored in Bombay harbour at six o'clock on Wednesday evening.

THE *Delhi Gazette* remarks that the G. Os. to hand on the morning of the 16th instant contain the sentences of Courts-martial in six instances. They are curious to a certain extent:—

A corporal of the 77th, tried for *causing the death of a native*" by striking him with his fist and kicking him with his foot on the side." Found guilty of the fact, but innocent of the intention. Sentence—*Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.*

A private of the 7th Hussars tried for *deliberately shooting one William Davis.* Pronounced guilty of culpable homicide (not amounting to murder). Sentence—*Simple imprisonment for one year.*

A private of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade tried for *disobeying the Orders* of a corporal and a sergeant's Sentence—FOUR YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

A Private of the 98th Foot tried for *disobeying while a prisoner in the cells, the orders of a sergeant and for calling a corporal a Goorkha* —Sentence—Four years' penal servitude.

A Bombardier of the Royal Artillery tried for throwing *sand* at a Lieutenant, and for assaulting with a *pillow.* Sentence—*Imprisonment with hard labor for two years.*

A private of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade tried for *wounding one Richard Burrin with a knife.* Sentence—*Imprisonment with hard labor for three years.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 14TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Cognatic* anchored from Calcutta.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

AHMEDABAD, 11TH JAN.

We are all regretting that we do not live in a "hot climate," for we are each so bitterly cold. Fierce breeze-like Aerial scythes are flying over us, under us, through us and around us, as if they had met with some wicked wrong in the Gulf of Kutch, and wished to make us pay for it. To keep one's feet warm, or his nose from being frost bitten is almost an impossibility. I don't believe that at the present moment I could derive any enjoyment from the daintiest rose a sybarite ever saw. This morning General Stranbenzee, K.C.B., a soldier as much esteemed as that historical centurion who fell into dire disrepute among his fellows by reason of being such a favorite—reviewed all the troops with apparent satisfaction, and to-morrow or next day the General takes his departure for Rajkote. The next thing on the programme is for every resident to relapse into a state of syncope until the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere summonses them from their torpidity.

And yet the inhabitants of up-country stations can be aroused at times, and by discreet expedients. Last night, for instance, we were all in church when a sudden clatter was, and a young R. A. (who, be it in pig sticking or deer shooting, is always to the front) rushed out of church followed by the other officers and men of both batteries, in fact, by every man in the church save six. Even the General deserted his chair. The cause for such a wholesale exit as this was, that we saw what appeared to be the Horse Lines in flames. They, the lines, stood on the summit of a gentle incline about a quarter of a mile distant, and huge volumes of smoke irradiated by "tongues of fire" which shot up like hyacinth leaves, distracted the attention of every one. No time was expended in explanations, but every one became a "Deerfoot" and reached the scene of conflagration in a state of speechlessness, but happily to find that it was the Syces Lines. The fire was extinguished with much destruction but without loss of life.

KURRACHEE, 10TH JANUARY.

THE festivities of the season may be said to have terminated, so far as this station is concerned, and our citizens who for a short time sparkled with humour and good nature enough to scare away even the melancholy of Cerberus and the blackness of midnight, have sobered down, and are once more engrossed in the serious pursuits of life. The Masonic ball, of which I made mention in my last, came off with great *eclat*, and eclipsed its predecessor. The assembly was large, and the general "get up" creditable to the gentlemen who composed the Committee. Nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the evening; in fact, everything went off as merry as a marriage bell. The bachelors of Kurrachee, and there are not a few of them I can tell you, have it in contemplation to give a ball on Tuesday next, which will, it is whispered, equal, if not exceed in magnificence, the one given by our jolly masons. It is confidently expected, that the social gathering of the young and beauty of both sexes will result ere long in a few couples taking their stand at the hymeneal altar. The officers of the Artillery, quartered here, generously made up a fund and introduced a series of sports last week for the entertainment of the non-commissioned officers and men under them. There were cricket matches, flat and steeple races, high jumps, tattoo, bullock and donkey racing, and a variety of other amusements. The children of the Artillery schools were not forgotten; the ladies treated them to a good dinner on Christmas day, and the little ones appreciated their kindness by vociferous cheering. Last night, the gentleman amateurs entertained the public by appearing in the operatic piece of "Kenilworth" and the amusing farce entitled, "Two heads are better than one." The house was crowded to excess, and the "gods" applauded the actors and actresses to the echo. Great pains were bestowed in the preparation of those pieces by the amateurs; the decorations were entirely new, while the dresses were splendid, and, withal, costly. A repetition of the performance is announced to take place next Tuesday; and I have scarcely a doubt that the *corps dramatique* will be welcomed on the boards by all our play goers, and their expectations as regards the pecuniary success of this attempt to cater for the amusement of our community, fully realized.

The Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Bank proprietors have just published their first Report, and, certainly, the shareholders have every reason to congratulate themselves on having a highly respectable and influential proprietary. The Bank was established with the view of occupying an extensive and almost untried field for banking enterprise. The great districts of North Western India, in the course of being opened up by the gigantic system of railways, including those from Kurrachee to Kotree, and from Mooltan to Lahore, Umritsur and Delhi, now in actual progress, the missing link (that between Kotree and Mooltan) being about to be supplied,—appear to offer peculiar advantages for such operations, with the principal cities of the Indian valley and the Punjaub as centres of trade, and with Kurrachee as a rapidly "rising port." Hence there is every reason to hope that this institution will meet, in course of time, with every support, and be attended with profitable results.

I regret to say that small pox is raging fearfully, especially in the city, where seven children died in the space of one week. It carried off an Inspector of the Mekran Telegraph Line yesterday, by name Stone, a young gentleman who worked assiduously, regardless of health and expense, on getting up the Line. He was very popular with all classes of the community, and especially with the members of his department, to whom he endeared himself by the urbanity of his disposition and the mildness of his government. Verily, in this instance, the heathen proverb is verified—"he whom the gods love, dies young."

There was a goodly gathering of Europeans and Natives on the occasion of the Review of the 23rd Native Light Infantry which took place on Wednesday last, at half past four P.M. On the arrival of the Major General the Regiment went through the bayonet exercise, taking the word of command from Colonel Whitehill. After marching past, the men went through the Manual and Platoon exercises, Major Peyton giving the word of command. The corps then broke into open column, formed square several times, and went through a variety of intricate evolutions with great precision and steadiness. Its marching past was excellent, and the volley firing could not have been better. The corps is a popular one, and has a splendid Band which discourses sweet sounds every week to a large assemblage of the *elite*. The Traffic Manager of the Sind Railway has announced his intention of running a "Fast train" from the 15th instant. I doubt not that this boon will be appreciated by those whom business compels to make frequent trips to Kotree. Since Mr. McNeill assumed the duties of Traffic Manager, he has earned golden opinions from all classes of the community. In his "administration" he blends the *sawriter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. He has introduced many improvements in his Department, and is always accessible to such as have complaints to lay before him.

The winter this year is a comparatively mild one. We have cold winds at night, and floating clouds at noon. In fact, some complain that at mid-day, it is rather warm!

The Provincial intelligence received by the local Press comprises the usual catalogue of accidents, &c. namely, one Wassun, aged 60, of the Shahdpoor talooka, was bitten by a snake; the police report that he died one month after the occurrence. In the district of Allayar-ka-tanda, a lad aged 7 years was also bitten, and he died three days after. A male child aged 2, and a female 60 years old, were burnt in such a severe manner, in Morab, that they died. The inquest which assembled, returned a verdict of accidental death. A monagenarian resident of Sehwan named Salleh, was sitting near a fire in his house when his clothes ignited. Assistance was not at hand, and the aged man died shortly after. An inquest sat on him, and a verdict of "burnt" was returned. A female named Bullasee, aged 30 years, committed suicide by hanging herself on the 4th ultimo, in her house in Sehwan. Protracted illness induced her to put an end to her life. An inquisition was held at Sehwan by the Police officer at the Thanna on the body of a boy aged seven years, who died from the scalding he received, caused by a pot of boiling water falling over him. A verdict to that effect was returned. Duffedar Bulloch Khan from Sakra Gote proceeded on the 8th ultimo to the Village of Goolamcolass to enquire into the death of a female named Deywull of the age of forty. The deceased, it appears, was suffering from debility and was altogether in a very bad state of health, and on the day in question coming too close to a vicious bullock, the animal gored her to death before he could be driven away. Verdict returned by the inquest, "accidental death."

LAHORE, 7TH JANUARY.

THERE is but one subject of conversation here at present—the exhibition; every one is on the tip-toe of excitement to see it opened. There is a general impression that the building proves the architect a man of excellent taste, and as all the ladies are clearly of this opinion, I can hardly venture to affirm anything to the contrary. But that your readers may form some idea what it is like, I shall describe it in a single sentence. It is simply a Railway Station with a couple of booking offices stuck on to the front.

Hitherto we have only had buildings constructed by the Public Works Department, and judging from the past it was very naturally believed that the beauty of the station would be better preserved by placing new buildings well out of sight. Accordingly the John Lawrence Hall has been erected about two miles "out of town" where it can be of very little, use, but where it is not likely to be an eyesore. In the same cautious spirit the projectors of the exhibition resolved that it should be put up in the bazaar where it would have a high dead wall in front and a range of old barracks, called out of courtesy "blocks," on the flank. It would thus have been completely hidden, but as the work progressed and as it became known that the design was not by a "Royal (late Bengal) Engineer" opinion speedily ran to the other extreme, and now it was confidently affirmed that since the Tower of Babel there had been no such specimen of the builder's art, and in order that this wonder might be seen to advantage, every building in the neighbourhood, including the handsomest house on the Mall, was pulled down. In fact the demon of destruction went to work with such hearty good will that it was not expected he would leave one brick upon another for miles round, but the death of Lord Elgin cooled his rage; and a considerable number of houses are left standing. These, however, are so surrounded by tents that a stranger would have some difficulty in deciding whether to call this a camp or a station. Most people are thankful even for the remnant, and consider that the Viceroy's death, although a heavy loss to the province at large, is a great gain to us Lahoreans individually.

I should like to know what the expense of all this will amount to. I know that in certain quarters it is proposed to put the bulk of it down as local improvements and so reduce the total. In this way it may be sometime before the full extent of this extravagance is known. However, I am pretty certain that, what with building, and what with destroying, a lakh and a half of rupees must have been expended. And for what? A building whose foundations are so shallow that it is doubtful whether it will stand a single rainy season, and consequently so damp that samples of grain can scarcely be kept from sprouting, and mould is making its appearance on every side.

Another difficulty has overtaken our Exhibition Committee; that is, who are to decide upon the specimens exhibited. Everybody seems either unable or unwilling to act as a juror, one commissioner for instance won't act because another gentleman has been appointed who is not of the service, and whose intelligence and independence have been found inconvenient. I hear all those who have been appointed protesting their complete innocence of all knowledge of the subjects on which they are to decide. A week or two will enable me to give you the result.

MADRAS, 6TH JANUARY.

OUR holiday season is now fairly over, twelfth day being the wind up of it: the majority of those who sought recreation and change of air in various quarters more or less distant, have returned to their posts here, but festivity is still the order of the day in private circles, nor are occasional public amusements wanting. The season has been a gayer one than ordinary. Towards the close of the year, they were rather numerous. Our Amateur Dramatic Society gave excellent performances, and obtained ample praise from crowded audiences.

Christy's Minstrels also made frequent appearances, and afforded by their performances great satisfaction to those who heard them, the number of whom must have been large, for they received a far larger share of patronage than usually falls to the lot of artistes visiting this Presidency. As they visited Bombay before coming hither, you must of course be a judge of their powers, and I will therefore only add that they well deserved the success achieved by them here, if only for their liberality in devoting the considerable receipts of one largely attended evening, to the benefit of the Friend in Need Society; the most useful charity on this side of India.

A musical treat of a far higher order has, however, just been enjoyed by that portion of our community who are capable of appreciating talent and proficiency of the first class, in a concert of admirably selected classical music, which was given in the Banqueting Hall by two German artistes, Messrs. Wehle and Kletzer, under the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which afforded so much delight to the hearers, that another performance is to take place a few days hence, under the same distinguished auspices, and with the assistance of our principal amateur vocalists, who will render it additionally attractive.

In the latter part of this month the Madras races come off, and give promise of six days of better sport than has been known here for a long while past. That week will, doubtless, be one of unusual gaiety, and among other amusements, we are promised a repetition of dramatic performances by the amateurs.

We ought sooner to have mentioned the New Year's Ball at Government House, which was exceedingly well attended and kept up with great spirit.

Referring to political matters, I may mention that public interest chiefly centres on the approaching arrival of the new Governor General of India, who will reach our coast by the steamer *Nemesis* within a day or two, and his consequent return to Madras of H. E. Sir William Denison, which was not so early expected as it is likely to take place. It seems probable that Sir John Lawrence, whose views regarding a revision of land tenures are very decided, will hasten the general introduction of its permanent settlement into our Presidency, and I incline to think that Sir William scarcely bids fair to obtain the support of the Viceroy on some points, as to which differences of opinion have arisen between himself and his council. Speaking of the latter in its legislative capacity, it is gratifying to hear hints a seat in the Council Chamber will be occupied by G. Lutchmenarasu Chitty, beyond question the most able, enlightened, and public-spirited member of our native community, to whom the honor should have been offered in the first instance. His appointment will be received with general satisfaction. Before long, we shall be in a position to judge what probability exists of tramways proving a good investment in this country. Sir Macdonald Stephenson is here just now, and as he is the Chairman of the Tramway Company, we may expect that the projected line between Arcanum Junction and Conjeveram will be laid down shortly. There can be no doubt that the route is well selected, and I believe that Sir Macdonald has approved of it. The Madras committee have suggested to him that a line should be made to connect Tinnivelly with Tuticorin, but if he be well advised, he will not countenance the undertaking, as that line will depend chiefly on the cotton traffic, which is not likely to last much longer than the American war. A line between Arcot and Wallajanuggur would be much more successful, for the latter town is a great centre of native trade in this Presidency. The whole of the Mysore produce is received there, and when the Madras railway is extended to Bangalore, as it would be on both its route and by tramway to Wallajanugger, if the chairman of the Tramway Company desires to have a line laid down which would pay well, he cannot do better than to connect the series of back waters on the Western coast with the Madras railway. At present, our Railway ends so abruptly, and it would be to the advantage, both to the railway, and tramway companies, if the above suggestion were adopted, since Cochin would then be the real terminus of our line.

Doubtless, you have noticed the *Friend of India's* recent ebullitions of disgust at Sir William Denison's temporary accession to the Governor Generalship. Our trade contemporary will not believe that anything good can come out of Madras, we have, therefore, had a quiet chuckle at the expence of Calcutta, which is not likely to pacify him—consequent on this little incident. The guripowder manufactory there, it seems, cannot make Armstrong powder, and has accordingly been dependent on supplies from England. This factory, on the other hand, is able to turn out the exact quality of powder required for the Armstrong guns, and being in great need of an immediate supply for service in the hill warfare going on, the sup

CENSUS OF BOMBAY.

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace took place yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall for the purpose of receiving a communication from His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the census of Bombay, the Hon'ble M. H. Scott occupying the Chair. At 4 P.M., the appointed time, His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere arrived, accompanied by His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield, the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, the Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity, the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson, and His Excellency's, Staff. The Hon'ble Mr. Scott read the notice convening the meeting, after which

Sir Bartle Frere rose and adressed the meeting, explaining the reasons of having taken the unusual course of asking the Justices to meet for the purpose of consulting on the subject of the census. His Excellency observed that under former constitution of the law, the Bench of Justices took an active part in all municipal matters, but it was no intention of the framers of the Census Act that the Bench of Justices should be deposed from their influential position to take the census. His Excellency thought it advisable to confer personally instead of communicating by letter with the Justices on the subject as being a more efficacious course to bring about the desired result. The question to be considered, and which required the earnest attention of the Justices, was the taking of the census of the town and island of Bombay. His Excellency expressed the hope of the Government to raise the Bench of Justices to the influential position they formerly occupied. All attempts on former occasions to take a census had failed, in consequence of which the present Act was passed. His Excellency thought it right to notice the usual objections to census being taken in this country, chiefly by the ignorant classes of which the first of which was the prejudice existing among the uneducated masses that it is an unlucky thing to allow the counting of the members of one's family; but this was quite an unfounded objection, and might be easily removed. The second objection was on the score of religious scruples, which partially existed amongst Europeans as well as natives, but which should not be allowed to prevail in a civilized society. The third was the fear of taxation which generally pervaded the British Government. The fourth was a social objection, most of the families being unwilling to give any information of the members composing them; but His Excellency said, every care will be taken to prevent undue enquiries being made into the secrets of families. The fifth and last objection which most people are apt to take, was the oppression of the ignorant and poor people by the lower orders of Government servants entrusted with the execution of the Act; but as far as possible, this cause of dissatisfaction will be removed by the authorities. His Excellency then dilated upon the importance of having an accurate census, remarking, that such returns were most essential to good government, and that it was of immense importance to the people to know the modes of their living, and which information can only be obtained from accurate statistics. His Excellency, for an example, noticed the inconvenience and delay occasioned in the case of the Parsees when asking for legislation, when not of accurate information as to the size of the community. The great value of having an accurate census in Bombay would be to lay the foundation of sanitary reports. His Excellency then dwelt at great length upon the advantages arising from the application of the principles of sanitary science to practical life, and said, his own impression was that, sanitary science was the science of removing all ends which shorten natural life and impairs natural health, and was one of the most important things which should engage the attention of the community. How to preserve in a close and crowded community the same qualities which preserve life, as good air, good water, and good food, was the object of sanitary science. It was the opinion of the most eminent medical authorities, that immense disadvantages arise from neglecting the simple rules of sanitary science, and such diseases as cholera, small-pox, fever &c. result in consequence. His Excellency noticed the increase of deaths during the past week from cholera, and which may be attributed to the want of good food and water and pure air. Now, the causes of these diseases might be easily traced by knowing from the census the name of the locality, and the number and condition of life of the residents. His Excellency remarked that it was a mark of civilization to have an accurate census, as in despotic countries it cannot be accurately taken. His Excellency showed a draft form of the return which was made as less complex as possible, and copies of which will be supplied to the Justices for any alterations or corrections they would choose to make, and to which His Excellency would pay his best attention. As regards the agencies to be employed in collecting the information, this Excellency said, those would be incurred, and qualified persons will be selected from educated classes for the purpose, while people requiring explanation will have free access to Dr. Leith and Mr. Forjett. His Excellency solicited the Justices to co-operate with government and to assist the authorities in removing the reproach to the community in not having a good census.

He asked the Native Justices especially to explain to their ignorant neighbours the advantages of having a census, to remove all prejudices from their mind, and to visit the localities where returns are distributed to be ready to offer the explanation.

After the conclusion of His Excellency's speech' Mr. Scott expressed the thanks of the bench to His Excellency and the meeting was dissolved.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

BEFORE H. E. LEECE, ESQ.—*14th January* 1864.

MUTINY.—John Scott, Antonis Baptist, Luis Williams, Antonio Dominick, seaman of the ship *Arcostant*, who were charged with mutinous conduct, which, at sea, were this day sentenced, each to twelve weeks imprisonment with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal on Friday the 15th Jan. 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

General Motion.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

For Settlement of Issues.

510 Khoja Cassum Sajun *vs.* Jamsetjee Pestonjee Duvacha.

660 Heerjee Narronjee *vs.* Vullubdass Sexpall.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

396 Soodkia Ragoo and others *vs.* Balum Husoon. (part heard.)

312 Arut Kirpall *vs.* Cooverjee Cullianjee.

384 Moorar Narron *vs.* Monarjee Goculdass.

413 Jumnadass Krishnadass *vs.* Juman widow.

258 Bhoota Meghajee *vs.* Pestonjee Jeevanjee.

381 Thacker Dongersey Gopejee *vs.* Canjee Lilladhur and others.

H. GAMBLE, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 14th January 1864.

EQUITY SIDE.

Matters and Causes for hearing on Friday the 15th January 1864.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE ARNOULD.)

A. J. Lewis Esq. *vs.* Mahomed Hoosein Hoosanay. Demurrer for argument of the Deft. Assoo Gangjee.

Same *vs.* Same ditto ditto of the Deft. Allarackha Soomar and others.

Same *vs.* Same ditto ditto of the Deft. Agra Khan. Ghachee Esmail Doodeel *vs.* Chintoba Purshotumjee and others for hearing.

Goculbhoy Futtaychund *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamsetjee. For hearing.

Annundrow Gunpatt and another Exor. &c. *vs.* Bapoo Gungadhur Bhat and others. Ditto.

Wiswanath Atmaram *vs.* Bapoo Narrayen and another. Ditto.

Registrar's Office, 14th January 1864.

HIGH COURT.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL JURISPICTION.

9th, 11th, 12th, and 14th January 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Daleukroy Jokarimul vs. Gilliram and another.

THIS was an action to recover balances of two accounts due from the defendants to the plaintiffs, on the first of which called the guarantee account they were indebted in the sum of Rs. 5306-6-3, guarantees of advances made to an absent foreign principal at Ajmeer between the beginning of 1858 and the commencement of the suit, and on the second account which called the insurance account, they were indebted in the sum of Rs. 1994-8-0 in their own business and on their own behalf.

The peculiarities of the case were all the direct consequence of an absurd Marari custom of keeping accounts under various names in the same books, and of the same transactions, while made it sometimes very difficult to identify the *ens* itself or the party to whom it referred, thereby to some extent, facilitating the defence which was chiefly based upon a denial of any partnership between the defendants, one of whom only was in Bombay. The articles were all Marwaries, and the stupid practice in question was explained by themselves in the following way. The chief partner by exchange for the time of the new manager. In all cases where a name is compounded of two names (father's and son's) the one or the other. It was also compe- prefix the one name to partner whenever he preferred it. tent to the managing same in preference to the patro- to the tribe or fami- nal; and lastly, at the closing of an account, and the opening of a new written into the old one, in order to save so much as in the last page of it.

Mr. Anstey (whom was Mr. White) instructed by Messrs. Ball and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Ba- richund for one of the defendants, the Venayekrow Jiliram being said to be unrepresented.

The plaintiffs being made out from oral first defendant. and documen- evidence, the defendant Rahnakram's counsel pro- an admitted Gujrathi dissolution deed ch 1858, and other evidence to show of the 22nd all the members of their family had that singing separately. It was also objected been the absent defendant, who had been served Gillijhis correspondent only, had not been properly this. Finally, it was said, that credit had been by the plaintiffs to the principals of Ajmeer, and to the agents in Bombay.

After hearing the plaintiffs' counsel, in reply Sir Joseph Arnould said that, if he had felt any doubt he would have deferred giving judgment, but there could be none. The release or deed of dissolution was anything but proved to his satisfaction and he entirely discredited the defendant and his witness. The claim for the plaintiff had been fully made out, and there could be no doubt that they had given credit to the Bombay agents, not to the foreign principals. The partnership was proved, and therefore the set-off was sufficient.

Verdict for the full amount with interest at 9 per cent, and costs.

THE FRONTIER.

EUSUFZAIE PLAINS, 31ST DECEMBER.—DEAREST MADELINE.—"My chum Abelard was wounded and sent to the rear before our force (or army I might call it) advanced and acted on the offensive on the 15th instant, and his narrative to "dearest Heloise" of the closing scenes of the campaign is in consequence, so brief and uninteresting, that I must tell you in my own way of the last "good things done" on those blood-stained heights, and in the valley that "*lay smiling*" before us through those long anxious months in which a fine body of British troops were *beleaguered* by the combined tribes under the fanatical influence of their Priest king—the Akhoond.

You will hardly deem this a "twice told tale" Madeline mia—seeing that my poor chum's account is so scant and feeble. His previous letters to your cousin were truthful and graphic—and were well appreciated by his comrades on "the heights." But I must begin and strike up "on the fiddle" and—no !—*not* "the bow"—which is but a sorry instrument to sing of chivalry! Early on the 15th December then, our camp was astir, and two brigades composed as follows, were soon drawn up at the foot of the famous "Crags"—eager for the coming fray—for all loved the thought of advancing beyond our breast works and "going at them"!

1st Brigade.

COLONEL TURNER, C.B.

7th Fusiliers, 3rd Regiment P. I., 4th Goorkhas, 23rd Pioneers, 32nd Pioneers, and De-Bude's Mountain Battery.

2nd Brigade.

COLONEL WILDE, C.B.

H. M.'s 101st Fusilier, Guides, 3rd Sikhs, 5th Goorkhas, and Hughes Mountain Battery.

Both Brigadiers are officers of high reputation One's name is well-known in border annals, and the name of the other has now found a place among the roll of names on those proud records. General Garvock directed the operations in person and never separated himself from the experienced leader of the second brigade. The General is said to be a cool soldier, and on these two glorious days, he bravely maintained the motto of his noble predecessor—the stalwart knight, Sir Neville, "veni ! vidi ! vici !" True, this gallant chief of the frontier force was held in check *for once* in his career, but history yet will tell how the noble stag "stood at bay" and his tall crest *grew taller by inches* in the heroism of example when dangers and difficulties thickened around him and his brave soldiers !—until he was at length stricken down in the moment of triumph,—in restoring a lost day ! Not then even did the hero retire from the fight—his proud place was still in the front, *ever* leading, ever an *example* to his soldiers. May he soon be up and among us again, the splendid soldiers, the chosen chief of the border !

To resume, the 1st brigade moved on, and the leading regiments (the Gookhas and 3rd P. I.) got into action soon after ascending the ridge above the "Water Picket." These regiments unearthed the advanced pickets of the Hindoostanees, and drove off some two hundred of them towards the "Conical Hill" which was known to be held *exclusively* by these fanatics, whose allies never received them into close association. The "Conical Hill" domineers the village of Lalloo, and on this hill were tiers of breast-works manned by resolute men.

The ridge upon which our troops drew up was some 400 yards from the position of the enemy, with an intervening hollow. The 7th Fusiliers soon hurried up and a steady fire was maintained on both sides. Suddenly, a shout arose from the enemy—men started up from behind every rock, soon hurried up, and a steady fire was maintained on both sides. Suddenly, a shout arose from the enemy—men started up from behind every and, they *positively* tried to charge our position! Bravely meant! but "the tables are turned" now ye shall soon find—as with an *answering* shout of defiance, our soldiers also jump up and pour in so rattling a fusilade, that the foe cowers and shrinks back appalled! Meanwhile the brigades are hastening on—the mountain guns are unlimbered, those *wonderful* instruments of hill warfare)—and the two well tried artillery commanders—soldiers of metal true as their guns! with their able Lieutenants and faithful gunners make the rocks reverberate to their well-known music—the thunder of valor! The General and Brigadiers move about actively, and form their order of attack, while rifle and cannon spit forth their rage. A short while longer and the line is ready—a bugle sounds the "advance" and then" let slip the dogs of war!" With one loud, vengeful shout of long pent up desire the British line sweeps down the steeps and rushes on to close with the foe! That was a stirring sight dear girl, and a three welcome one to men who had been accustomed so long to stand and defend their breast-works. The guns still threw shells *over* our advancing troops but nothing daunted, the brave enemy increased the fury of his fire—onward like a torrent swept the line—it is now a race of scarlet khakee and rifle green across the intervening hollow, dropping wounded as they go. The enemy's fire is rapid and steady—but shouting still, our troops soon reach and press up the conical height. The old 101st go straight at the top of the cove led by their gallant Colonel—the 4th Goorkhas and 23rd Pioneers make for the centre—while the 7th Fusiliers, 3rd P. I., and 32nd attack the right. No wavering there—on they go—the fire of the defenders seems to increase the nearer we approach (a proof of the number of smooth bores they possessed) until at last the breast-works are reached—and steel meets steel to decide the conflict. Stubbornly the Hindoostanees fight and are slowly driven back until the red coats of the 101st clear the crest of the cove, and the enemy is out-flanked by the Guides on the left, and by the 3rd P. I., on the right—then the movement quickens—their retirement becomes a rout and *en masse* some 2,000 fanatics are thrust down the opposite slope and are followed breathlessly by the 1st brigade over more than a mile of hill and dale—straight on to Lalloo the hostile den, perched picturesquely among the hills. A slight stand is made here—but the Khakees rush through—impetuously driving all before them down into the valley beyond. The surrounding heights were then manned and the village was fired—whose flames and smoke rose high in token of our triumph! The fight so far was over, but there was deadly work behind—and the wreathing smoke of Lalloo was a pleasing sight to the eager eyes in camp!

When the tribes discovered in the morning that our troops had moved out to attack Lalloo —they hurried up the gorge in great numbers, hoping to find our camp poorly defended—but "the old guard" was there, the 1st P. I., and 20th under their splendid leaders Keyes and the Brownlaw! Gussunkhan's Bajowries and the Swatchees backed (ostensibly) up to our breast-works and menaced our position at three points—while another large body endeavoured to get up in advance of Crags—to cut off the brigades operating against Lalloo. Altogether there were not less than 14 or 15,000 men arrayed against us—including the discomfited Hindoostanees. Brigadier Wild's brigade, you will recollect, did not advance beyond the conical hill, and this Commander now saw that his work was not yet done. He arranged for the security of the conquered ground—engaged the new enemy pressing up in his rear, and sent back the 101st to help the 1st P. I. near the Crags. A rattling roll of firearms was kept up from all these points. Unwin held ground firmly with 150 of the 1st and 5th P. I.,—but eventually had to jump his beatwork and charge down on the tenacious foe, the 101st charged simultaneously and drove off the enemy with the bayonet. Keyes too, seized the moment—and Brownlaw also with the sagacity of trusty soldiers—led their fine fellows over the defences. Down stooped the gallant Cokeys—glad of the chance to avenge the sad memory of the "Crags" as the 101st had twice done nobly this day. But Brownlaw was checked in his career by a party of the enemy who separated an adventurous few of the 1st P. I. under Young, who was hard pressed, and whom Brownlaw saved. The enemy was fleeing now from all parts of the camp defences, but one final scene was left. Wilde hurled down the 5th Goorkhas and 3rd Sikhs, with a death dealing shout and cleared the hill below Lalloo—then indeed was victory complete! The gorge presented one mass of beaten men, thousands hastening away utterly demoralised to get beyond the reach of the mortars in camp, and from the flanking fire of the 7th Fusiliers, and 3rd P. I., on the ridges far in advance. The shelling was not very destructive, though judging from the usual shouts of defiance and wild "Ha ! Ha's !" which harmless shots produced. This was not always the case however, for Griffin's and Salt's guns have done effective and most valuble service and there are numerous accredited stories of well-dropped shells and of smashing round shot practice. Besides which the "Crags" will ever be a spot of pride to the artillery, whose precision of fire on the 20th November excited the admiration of the entire force. There too Hughes' mountain battery was covered with honor! he had a gun's crew disabled when the "Crags" were taken on the 13th November, and he and his subaltern Pemberton worked the gun themselves, and checked the fiery Bonarewalls with their showers of grape! This brave enemy has since avowed that the upper defences would have been *overrun*, if the Bonarees could have faced the hellish fire of Hughes's battery on that day. Again on the 20th November—these noble gunners did well, and their drivers rushed *to their support* sword in hand in the face of panic and disaster!

De Bude's battery has gained equal honor and his devoted gunners have been shot and cut down at their guns. On the night of the 22nd October when the gallant enemy followed our reconnoisance straight into camp, the Hazara battery hurried to the front and was closely engaged. Poor Gillies fell at his post, and some men were shot and cut down so impetuously did the Bonarees rush on in the dark! Again on the 26th October, when the Bonarewalls got their *great* drubbing at the "Eagle's Nest" from the khakee coats, aided by 100 Enfields, DeBude's guns were in the *thick of it* "making the welkin ring" his men fell fast, and that was a proud day for him. To sum up the doings of the 15th, our casualties amounted to about 90 including only (2) two officers slightly grazed, which was highly satisfactory, considering our previous immense loss in officers. The enemy lost at all points not less than 400 killed, and as many more wounded. The two brigades bivouacked on the heights for the night, *without breastworks*, and our soldiers felt free and confident in their own prowess. Three standards were captured by the 101st, 23rd and 3rd P. I., and all the regiments engaged had a fair array of arms taken from the enemy.

After a cold night passed beside our bivouac fires, dear wife, we got a hasty meal next morning, and then descended into the valley. The brigades went down over different ridges with one regiment, the 3rd P. I., and between the two Probyn's Horse and the Guide Cavalry led their chargers down. His war drum was sounding and pipes were playing, while the valley was swarming with men, like an ant's nest disturbed! Wilde lost no time in forming his line of attack, and again the high hearted shouts of yesterday rose on the breeze, as our troops advanced quickly to the assault! It was a stiff pull up, but the resistance was feeble, the enemy made no stand and lost but few men, while there was no casualty on our side. It was a fine rush and the firing was well kept up. The brigade was not allowed to follow, else the slaughter might have been heavy down the opposite slope. The cavalry lost a chance too, as the enemy fled across the plain to hide in the jungle at the foot of the Bensir Kathul beyond. But the General had other work for the porsemen, they scoured the valley and fired the Umbeylah roofs which were quickly enveloped in names, another sacrifice to our vengeance!

Turner's brigade now debouched, and the 23rd and 32nd Muzbees supported by 200 of that splendid corps the 7th Fusiliers, advanced towards the firwood, skirting the base of the Bonare Kothul, whose crest was swarming with men and flags. There is a hill on the right of the Kothul, which was also covered with men, reaching down within a few hundred feet of the valley, and when the Muzbee line approached it was received by a hot fire from this hill as well as from the mass of men hidden among the firs. The Muzbees steadily advanced shouting bravely, and this shout was taken up by Wilde's brigade on the heights in rear, it alarmed the enemy who moved backward in masses and puried up the side of the Kothul. Probyn brought his horsemen to the ground in front of Wilde's brigade, over which the enemy had first fled, and the dashing *sabreur* moved about restlessly, seeking an opening to help the Muzbees in flank, but there was no ground for cavalry to act and the gallant leader was disappointed of his hope of adding another leaf to his laurel crown! Meanwhile DeBude's battery was hurrying on after the Muzbees, and rare sight of all, the Royal battery was seen careering over the plain, the guns on wheels! hastening to the front, the Muzbees still advanced, hotly engaged, when suddenly some of my friends spied traces straight as a dart, unflinchingly and resolutely, with sword blades gleaming, on they came into the British lide. Boldly was the charge received. The Muzbees bravely met it—and like a wave dashed on a rocky shore, the Gazees disappeared! They were shattered, absorbed, not a man survived! But there are brave men still in the wood, more come on, more still! The Muzbees reel, waver, are driven back! It is a thrilling moment for the lookers on! But they rally, brave fellows! The 200 Fusiliers are seen hastening up, "the light of battle in their faces," led by their active Colonel Keyes, and Young, born about and fan the storm like good soldiers and true, fired by the heroic example of their officers each one of whom kills at least his man. The fight is soon over, the gallant Muzbees are victorious and not a Gazee is left alive. The enemy left some 230 bodies on the field, while the Muzbees had 64 casualties including 1 officer, Alexander, of 23rd, killed and 4 wounded. Captain Chamberlain, commanding 23rd, cut down three, and received a sword thrust in the face. Men of his name are dangerous customers to meet! Chalmers coolly shot down five, one after the other—Mascall cut down two, and received one in return, besides a previous bullet graze. Nott cut down one, was surrounded and cut down on the head and received a spear thrust in the arm. Major Wheler got a bullet wound early in the fight. The Artillery finished the day by shelling the wood and hill side until nightfall, and when the troops retired beyond the flames of the burning town and found their much needed rest.

The Brigadier was well to the front and "afforded a nice mark in his scarlet coat, but, fortune favors the brave."

My story is told now, dear Madeline, the war is over and we shall return to our quiet firesides, and "fight our battles o'er again" in peace.

The Bonare Jirgah came to Major James next day, the 17th—they were all submission to the mighty Commissioner, who deserves any reward my consent, wish, or approval; and therefore knowing this it remains with you whether you, undor such circumstances, still desire my return to Long Critchill even on a visit for as short a time as possible. That apart from the interference with my friends and friendships, I have ever considered your society and kindness most kind and indulgent, and until you came within reach of your family most loving and affectionate, as well as attentive and considerate, for all of which I shall ever feel grateful and love you in my own odd way. There is not a creature living who knows one hundredth part of my sorrows, the conflicting struggles of my heart and its misery, which intelligent may be the ground; perhaps if there were I might meet with some sympathy and less blame, but I covet neither, and am content to live enveloped in my own dark cloud until it shall please God to disperse it. You seem to think that I groan under the weight of poverty or faded fortune. How wrongly for I believe that before God, with the purest truth, I may say that it has never for a moment even brought a regret of an hour's duration, and has rather made me feel how doubly I should love you to mitigate the loss of fortune which must be more deeply felt by you than myself; so rest assured that loss of money has no part in my heart's sadness, and you must not think any more that in my heart I have ever accused you of an unloving action emanating from yourself. That you have done many unwise things, and even unkind, I will admit to you: but they were not the dictations of your own heart I know too well, and so forgive them from the bottom of mine. You cannot think how I regret having promised to come out in March, seeing my utter inability to perform it; but I was so persecuted by your family that I felt any sacrifice would be slight to get away from them. My illness shortly after writing that letter, and my continued delicacy ever since, render me utterly unfit to dream of leaving England next month, nor, to at once tell you the sad truth, do I entertain the least hope of my ever being fit to undertake the voyage.

But now let me try and pour a little comfort into that poor wounded heart, for think you perhaps grieve unnecessarily. If you love me as devotedly as you say you do, it must be some comfort to know that I am your wife, by law your property 'till death us do part,' and although my wretched health will not admit of my going out to you, I am here for you whenever you can leave China to join me; and, although, dearest Charlie, I dare not deceive you so wilfully by telling you that I love you with the passionate love my heart is capable of loving, I do love you quite as much as hundreds and thousands of wives love their husbands, and more, perhaps, for I grieve that I cannot love you better, and, this is why I never try to add to your sorrow by encouraging the growth of your affections, for it only adds to the bitterness of my soul; and I feel sure that even you, dear Carlie from whom I witheld the great powers of love that God has given me, will forgive me for my candour, and bear with me, and even love me still, for, whatever are my faults, my sins, my sorrows, I am yours and the mother of your poor little children. Let us both, then, try to bear the present trials with patience, resting on the promise of mercy and deliverance from on high in His own good time. F. ROSINA KING."

The following letter was the first in which she confessed her guilt to her husband:—

"2, Langham-place, Portland-place,

"May 25, 1862, Sunday.

"Charlie,—Dare I ask your forgiveness, having so cruelly wronged you by giving to another all that gentle love and devotion which should, and could have been your own for ever? But I did not wrong you willingly, or without bitter tears and deep remorse long felt; but I was driven to it by the unmanly conduct of one I had forsaken me, and forgive as I hope to be forgiven. You will hear much, both true and untrue, of me, and in the first blow of your grief will forget mine; but when you think more patiently and calmly over your own deep sorrows, then think of me and pity me. Think of me, young and almost friendless, bowed down with a double sorrow, remorse and shame, and broken-hearted to go through life henceforth unloving and unloved, and shunned by all mankind. Oh' God! my sin is great, but I surely my punishment is greater. Yet I know must live to reap what I did not wholly sow, and in that hope and happiness for ever. You will hear what I was driven to attempt in the agony of despair, and also what steps your father has taken since. True, his conscience may justify him as having done his duty before God and man, but how harshly has he performed his duty, and had it not been for Mr. —— would have had me sent to a lunatic asylum. And wrong I have done you, my gentle husband, whether you forgive me or not, I shall mourn over for the remainder of my life and would, God knows how fervently, on my knees implore your dear pardon, and promise in all things to obey your henceforth except in submitting to the control of your family, for, wrong as I have been, cruel as my conduct to you has been, Christian pity, a clergyman's duty, should have led him to have comforted the afflicted and erring, as well as sent two keepers to watch over a broken-hearted, but not insane woman. For your dearest Charlie, I feel the tenderest pity and deepest sorrow, and to wash away my sin and restore your happiness would, how gladly devote my whole life, but love at present I have none left to offer. All seems torn from my heart with his cruelty, and I will not deceive you by saying I have any heart left to love. No; all feeling has fled now for joy can enter it not more. Pitiable, indeed, is both your and my fates; but you are a man, and the world will smile on you just the same. I am a woman, shunned and forsaken by all but dear Mr. and Mrs. V——, and the Guerins, and perhaps may, ere long, be destitute as I am desolate. Oh, my husband, could you look down on your only child and see her bleeding and broken heart, and blighted life, you would indeed say it were better she had never been born! . . . I will not prolong this painful letter; it is more than either can bear; but, in conclusion, will only ask you to let your own heart judge me, and condemn or forgive as it dictates; but by the memory of our dear little boys and all I have suffered and am suffering to be guided in this matter by none other's will and opinion but your own, for, Charlie, though I feel nothing but love and gratitude to you for all your patience and indulgence, you have never judged me, but I forgive you, for it was over-indulgence that has been my ruin. I fear from what I hear, your father imagines a great deal to have been said and done which is quite false, but as I hear nothing from him I am quite ignorant of all that he is doing. In trusting the keepers are to be sent away, and I set at liberty immediately after which it is my intention to let the house and with baby, and Smith, and a companion go abroad and live in some quiet little place until I hear what you determine about me. Meanwhile, rest quite sure Mr. Dent and I shall not meet, and that I shall behave as a lady should, and your wife. My sole reason for leaving England is that I feel change of scene to be essential to divert my over-burdened mind and there among strangers, I may not be quite shut out from all intercourse with my follow-creatures; but were I to remain in England I should have to live always in four walls, and, I believe, gradually become what many have tried to make me—a maniac. God grant you strength and patience in your heavy affliction, and put into your heart His will and pleasure concerning.—" Your truly penitent and miserable wife,

"FANNY ROSINA KING."

I shall write you by every mail till hearing how you determine upon acting. You took me for your wife without consulting your father or any other person; act now in the same way, and whatever is your determination I feel will be just and right.

"ROSINA."

There were one or two other letters of the same kind. In conclusion the learned counsel said that after writing such letters as these it was to be regretted that Mrs. King had been advised to plead that her husband had been guilty of connivance and misconduct. The correspondence showed that he had no complaint to make against him, and that the only complaint she had to make against his family was that they had endeavoured to check her intimacy with Mr. Dent.

Mr. Hancock, a clerk in the foreign department of the General Register-office, was called and produced a duplicate register book of the marriages celebrated at Foo-Chew-Foo, in China, containing an entry dated the 1st of April, 1856, of the marriage between the petitioner and the respondent.

Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret King said,—I am the wife of the Rev. William Moss King, rector of Long Critchill, and the mother of the petitioner. On the 31st of December, 1857, Mr. and Mrs. King came to Long Critchill, and stayed till February, 1858. They came again in October and stayed for a few week and then they joined Mrs. Gingell at Bath. They came again at Christmas 1858, and in April, 1859, in October, 1860, the child was born. In November, 1859, my son had business to transact, and they went to London, and lived in Upper Baker-street. In January, 1860, Mrs. King went, for change of air, to Weymouth, with her nurse and the baby. In March, 1860, my son went out to Shanghai. They lived on very good terms indeed all the time I saw them together. My son has remained in China ever since 1860, and is there now. Mrs. King did not accompany him, because he was embarking in a fresh business, and had very little means, and the tender age of the child would have made it necessary to take a wet nurse. It was therefore arranged that she should join him in the autumn of 1860. He left her with us, and she stayed with us for some weeks and then went to Bath. She came back to us in July and stayed till October, with the exception of a short visit to Swanage in August for change of air. I have never seen Mrs. King. He has written to me once. In October, 1860, she went to Bath and stayed till May, 1861. She stayed with us for a fortnight at Christmas, 1860. I wished her to join her husband in October, and she sent a letter from a medical man saying that she was not equal to the journey. I talked to her about going on several occasions. I wrote to the medical man she had named, and he told me in reply that she was quite equal to going if she took care of herself. She was very angry when she heard of it. In May, 1861, I saw her at Oxford-terrace, Notting-hill. She then went to Somerset-street, Portman-square. In July she came to Long Critchill, and stayed till October. I urged her to go at once to her husband. She then confessed to me her early attachment to Mr. Dent. She told me that he was the only person she had ever loved; that she had attached herself to him ever since she was 13, without the slightest return on his part; that he had said he should never marry, but if she ever thought of marrying she was to write to him, and he would inquire about the character of her intended husband: that some one had proposed to her whom she did not care about, but in order to test Mr. Dent she had written to him; that he replied he knew something of the gentleman, and he strongly advised her to marry him; and that she was very angry and consented to marry Mr. King with whom she had unfortunately become acquaintanted in the meantime. I never for a moment supposed that there had been any criminality between her and Mr. Dent, and I urged her as strongly as I could to join her husband. She often told me that Mr. Dent was the oldest friend of her and her mother, and she looked upon him as a sort of guardian. and all her property was lodged in his firm, and he arranged all her affairs. On one occasion she acknowledged she had seen Mr. Dent. When my son went away there had been an understanding with her that she should never write to Mr. Dent or see him. I wrote to Mr. Dent in consequence of what she had said to me, and received an answer from him. (In this letter, which was read, M. Dent merely acknowledged the recipt of the letter from Mrs. Moss King. and expressed his readness to have an interview with her.) In October, 1861, Mrs. King went to Cornwall, and I never saw her again. Her only living child has been with me since October, 1862 Mrs. Moss King also proved the respondent's handwriting in the letters which had been read.

Cross-examined by Dr. Spinks.—I saw her twice when she was lodging at 16 Somerset street.

Cross-examined By Mr. Coleridge.—I did appoint a time to see Mr. Dent. I had no answer to the letter making the appointment.

Edmund Moss King was called, and objected to take the usual oath on the ground that she was a Scotch Covenanter. A special form of oath was accordingly administered, which she took holding up her right hand. She said,—I went into the service of Mr and Mrs. King as nurse on the 24th of April, 1858. Their child was a fortnight old. They lived in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square. In November, 1858, I went with them to Bath. At the railway station Mrs. King exclaimed, "There is William Dent." Mr. Dent joined them in the carriage at Bath. They lived at 4, Oxford-road, the house of Mrs. Gingell, her mother. Mr. Dent came there constantly to see Mrs. King. She was mostly out with him. He left Bath a few days before them. They stayed a fortnight. We came to London. Mr. Dent met us at the station. We stayed at Radnor-place for a fortnight. Mr. King was away all day at his business. I have seen Mr. Dent in the house. In January, 1859, we went to Cadogan-place, Chelsea. A week or two after I told Mrs. King it was not proper for her to go out of the house so much. She was always out. She gave me no particular answer. We went to lodgings in Sloane-street in February, 1859, and stayed about 10 days. Mr. Dent was there all day mostly. Mr. King used to go to the city, and did not come home to dinner till about 6 o'clock, Mr. Dent generally stayed till Mr. King came home, but I have known him go away half an hour before and come to dinner afterwards I remember once going to the back drawing-room door and pushing it with my foot to open it, as I had some things in my hand. It partly opened, as if an empty chair had been put against it. I then heard a noise as of some one sitting down in the chair. I again pushed the door, and opened, and I went into the room. Mrs. King was sitting in a chair very near the door, and Mr. Dent was standing close to her looking down at her carpet. She afterwards came upstairs into my room. I have known her, come up stairs and change some of her clothes when Mr. Dent has been there. When any one else called to see her. Mr. Dent would not show himself to them, but would go into a water-closet half-way down the stairs. Mrs. King gave me orders that no one was to be allowed to to come in when Mr. Dent was in the house. We next went to lodgings at Hans place, and stayed about six weeks. I then left their service on the 10th of April, 1859. Mr. Dent came to Hans-place daily, as he had done to the former lodgings. I had a key of the doors locked and unlocked when Mrs, King and Mr. Dent were together in the room. In April, 1861, I took lodgings for her in George-street. A little girl and a servant were with her. In less than a week they removed to Oxford-terrace, and about a week after they went to 16, Sacmerset-street, and stayed there till June or July. I saw her every week, sometimes oftener. She complained of being so large in size. "I said If Mr. King were in England I should think you were in the family way. but it will not do to say so now." She laughed, and made no answer. In December, 1861, I saw her in Manchester-street. One evening she and Mr. Dent were together for a long time in the front drawing-room with the doors locked.

Cross-examined by Dr. SPINKS. In Hans-place I was employed as her maid. The baby was dead. She told me to tell the servants not to admit people when Mr. Dent was there. He went into the watercloset once in Sloane-street and once in Hano-place. He came frequently to dinner when Mr. King was there.

Cross-examined by Mr. COLERIDGE.—It was three or four days after we went to Sloane-street that I found the chair against the door. That was the first day she walked upstairs without assistance. She had been ill, and Mr. King had carried her up and down before that. She came upstairs three times on that day, and went into her own room. She merely looked condemned," and said nothing I was with her for 11 months and a fortnight. Mr. King had gone to China when she was in Somerset-street.

Jane Smith.—I am the nurse of Mrs. King's child. I went into the service of Mrs. King on the 12th October, 1859, at Long Critchill, as wet nurse. In January, 1860, I met Mrs. King at the Wimbledon station, and went with her to Weymouth. We went to the Royal Hotel, and engaged two bedrooms close to each other. Soon after our arrival a gentleman came, who gave the name of Captain Denman' She called him "Willy," and told me his real name was Dent, She said he was her friend, and came to see her as there had been some dispute about him. When he arrived he went into her bedroom. The next day they went together to look for lodgings for her and they took a dining-room. floor at 4 Royal-crescent, three rooms opening one into the other. The back room was the bedroom. Mr. Dent came there in the evening. She sent me to bed a little earlier than usual and said I need not wait to undress her. She called me early the next morning, and told me to put on my bonnet and shawl and to go out, because then Mr. Dent could get out. She also said she was so nervous and timid that she did not like to sleep herself on the dining-room floor, and that Mr. Dent had stayed in the house during the night. She did not say where he had slept. By the time I got downstairs Mr. Dent had gone away. She had said I was to go out first in order to unfasten the doors for him. She also told me I had better tell the servants of the house not to say anything to her mistress about it. We were at Weymouth a fortnight, and Mr. Dent came daily but did not again sleep in the house. I heard a noise of kissing one day when they were in the dining-room, and I also heard Mr. Dent say, "Good morning, ducky. From Weymouth we went to Long Critchill, and in March Mr. King went to China. Mrs. King told me to direct envelopes to myself so that Mr Dent might enclose letters to me for her in them, because Mr. King had forbidden her to write to him. In April we went to 4, Oxford-road, Bath, and occupied the drawing-room floor and two bedrooms. Mr. Dent came there and slept in a room adjoining Mrs. King's. In June, 1860, we went to Weston-Super-Mare for about a month. and then to Duke street, Manchester-square, for a fortnight. Mr. Dent called frequently. Once or twice he staid until after I had gone to bed. We then went to Long Critchill. Mrs. King told me I was not to say I knew such a person as Mr. Dent. In January, 1861, we went to Bath Mr. Dent visited her there as before. In May we went to George-street, Portman square, and thence to Oxford street, and thence to 16 Somerset street. Mr. Dent used to come to dinner at all those places, and to stay till a late hour. She said Mr. Dent was to be admitted whenever he came, but no one else was to be admitted without asking her. She sometimes changed her clothing when Mr. Dent was coming. In December, 1861, we were at Manchester street, and we went from there to Brooklands. She was then much larger in size than usual. She has said to me that she was very sorry to grieve Mr. King for he was a good husband.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coleridge.—She made herself ill at Bath, and then went to see a doctor to ask if she was fit to go to China. He persuaded her to go. She said she would not go, and that she would take some medicine to make herself ill. Then the doctors came to see her, and said she was not fit to go. I did not know that any operation was performed on her by a surgeon. I never thought her very ill. Mr. King was in London while she was at Weymouth. I never saw Mr. King and Mr. Dent together. I don't remember whether any of Mr. King's family ever came to spend the day with her in London. They were urging and pressing her to go to India, and her husband was expecting her by every mail. She has said she would never go out. I left her service last year, when the little girl was taken from her. I went with the child to Mrs King's. In Langham-place she was very ill indeed, and took chloroform. There were two nurses with her. She seemed unhappy, but only for a very short time. That was before she took the poison. She was not unhappy after she got better. She was distressed when she went to Somerset street. I always thought she had a

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Meean Meer, 14th December 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Allahabad on Thursday, the 15th October 1863, Corporal Henry Elmer, of the 77th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges :

Charge.—That he on the 10th day of August 1863, being a soldier of Her Majesty's British army, serving at Allahabad, did commit culpable homicide by striking and kicking Ramdhun.

Second.—That he voluntarily caused grievous bodily hurt to Ramdhun, by striking him with his fist and kicking him with his foot on the side, and thereby endangering the life of the said Ramdhun.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, is of the First charge, Not guilty, and does acquit him thereof.

Of the second charge Guilty, with the exception of the word "grievous" occurring in that portion of the charge which alleges intention: the Court finding that the prisoner's intention was to cause hurt only, and not grievous hurt.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, to imprisonment with hard labor for the term of six months.

R. KAYE, Colonel, Royal Artillery, President.

Allahabad, 17th October 1863.

The Finding to the extent of conviction for having caused hurt only is confirmed, and the sentence.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

HUGH ROSE, General, Commander in Chief in India.

Camp Lahore; 9th December 1863.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

Reference to the "Explanation" of Section 322 of the Penal Code will show that there can be no conviction of causing grievous hurt without a conviction of an intention to cause grievous hurt. The Court therefore, having found that the intention was only to cause hurt, should have rejected the word "grievous" altogether from the charge.

Head Quarters, Camp Meean Meer, 14th December 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Peshawur, on Wednesday the 7th day of October 1863 Private John Wilson of the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons (Hussars) was arraigned on the following charge :

Charge.—That he on the 23rd day of April 1863, did at Peshawur, commit culpable homicide amounting to murder, by discharging a pistol loaded with gun-powder and a leaden bullet, and thereby wounding William Henry Hart Davis with the intention of causing the death of the said William Henry Hart Davis, and thereby, by so doing as aforesaid, caused the death of the said William Henry Hart Divis.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, is Guilty of culpable homicide, but of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner to undergo imprisonment for a period of one year.

W. C. HODGSON, Lieutenant Colonel,
79th Highlanders, President.

Peshawur; 8th October 1863.

CONFIRMED.

HUGH ROSE, General, Commander in Chief in India.

Camp Lahore; 9th December 1863.

Head Quarters, Camp Meean Meer, 14th December 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meean Meer, on Wednesday the 14th day of October 1863, Private Thomas Murray, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, was arraigned on the following charges :

1*st Charge.*—For having at Meean Meer, on the 4th September 1863, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Corporal J. Winter, of the same Battalion, to join a squad of men at club drill.

2*nd.*—For having at the same place on the 5th September 1863, when a prisoner in the Regimental Quarter Guard, disobeyed the lawful command of Color Sergeant G. W. Evernden, of the same Battalion, to get up and wash himself.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion, that the prisoner is Guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, to be kept in Penal Servitude for a term of four years.

H. W. MATTHEWS, Colonel, 6th Native Light Infantry President.

Meean Meer, 14th October 1863.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

HUGH ROSE, General, Commander in Chief in India.

Camp Lahore, 9th December 1863.

Head Quarters, Camp Meean Meer, 14th December 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Umballah, on the 3rd day of November 1863, Private Walter Clements of the 98th Regiment of Foot was arraigned on the following charges :

1*st.*—With having at Umballah, on the 27th day of September 1863, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer Sergeant P. McClogan of the same Regiment, by not making up his (the prisoner's) bed when twice ordered by the said Sergeant to do so.

2*nd.*—With having at the same time and place, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Sergeant P. McClogan, of the same Regiment, by not going and washing himself when ordered by the said Sergeant to do so.

3*rd.*—With having at the time and place addressed the following highly insubordinate and threatening language to Lance-Corporal B. Regan, of the same Regiment, being in the execution of his duty, "I'll upset you you little Goorkha ******* and "you have not left the country yet" or used words to the same effect.

FINDING.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisonar is guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court does sentence the prisoner, to be kept in penal servitude for the term of four (4) years.

E. DARVALL, Colonel,
Late 3rd European Regiment, President

Umballah, 3rd November 1863.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

HUGH ROSE, General, Commander in Chief in India,

Camp Lahore, 9th December 1863.

Head Quarters, Camp Meean Meer, 14th December 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meean Meer, on Friday, the second day of October 1863, Bombardier Patrick Byrne, 5th Royal Horse Brigade, was arraigned on the following charges :

1st Charge.—With having as Meean Meer, on the 15th August 1863, used violent [illegible] Lieutenant H. W. [illegible] Fusiliers, by throwing a [illegible] thereupon striking in the face, and [illegible] and striking with a pillow, the said [illegible] seldom.

[illegible] made use of the following insolent [illegible] language towards the said Lieutenant H. [illegible] F. an officer doing here, this is no [illegible] words to that effect,

[illegible] are of opinion that the prisoner, is [illegible] preferred against him.

[illegible] sentence the prisoner, to be reduced [illegible] a gunner, and to be imprisoned [illegible] years.

A. MACDONELL, Colonel,
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, President.

Meean Meer, 2nd October 1863.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India,

Camp Lahore; 9th December 1863.

RECOMMENDED TO MERCY.

The Court respectfully recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on account of his length of service, previous good character and extenuating circumstances which appear on the proceedings.

A. MACDONELL, Colonel,
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, President.

Head Quarters, Camp Meean Meer, 14th December 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meean Meer, on Friday, the sixteenth day of October 1863, Private Melville Nicholson, of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, was arraigned on the following charge :

Charge.—That he, on the 9th day of July 1863, did at Meean Meer, with a knife cut and wound Richard Burrin, the said hurt not having been caused on grave and sudden provocation.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the Prisoner, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

H. W. MATTHEWS, Colonel,
6th Native Light Infantry, President.

Meean Meer, 16th October 1863.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Camp Lahore, 9th December 1863.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s.	0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2	0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s.	0d. nominal.
,, (Seed)	£3 10s.	0d. nominal.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
13	Albatross	Pollock	Cardiff Aug. 27.
14	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat Jan. 12.
	Havering	Parker	Liverpool Aug. 29.
	Eurine	Henderson	Aden Nov. 25.
	Pantaloon (s)	Purves	Singapore.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Eurine*, from Aden.—January 4th saw a ship on shore on the Byramgore reef partly dismasted.

Per Ship *Havering*, from Liverpool.—Experienced a very heavy cyclone on 6th December, in Latitude 15 South, Longitude 68 East.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
14	Burmah (s)	Combe	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Pioneer (s)	Woolly	Kurrachee.
	Glenmalvern	Hart	Liverpool.
	Salsette (s)	King	Aden and Suez.
	Emea (s)	Easthy	China.

PASSENGER SAILED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. F. F. Babington.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Ship *Southern Right*, S. L. Norton, bound to Rangoon.
Ship *Atit Rahenon*, G. H. Jones, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer *Telegraph*, for Surat.
Ship *Carnac*, for Surat.
Ship *Fattay*, *Allum*, for Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced cading."]

FOR LONDON.

804 Colcroon, Duncan,—Peel, Cassels & Co.
810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co. (c. l. Nov. 27)
428 Malvern, Carlson—Steward & Co. (c. l. Dec. 29)
906 Queen of the North,—A. H. Anschke & Co. (c.l. Dec. 21)
1001 St. Hilda, Clarke—Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1054 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
1054 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—R., Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)

FOR ROUEN.

394 Lezard, Rabese Rouen.

FOR HAVRE.

841 Allaya—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Ciol, Bezer—Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDER.

581 Ravenscraig, Inglis. (c. l. Dec. 18)

FOR MOULMEIN.

678 Highland Light, Crowell—Wallace & Co.
491 Naples, Stout—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Jan. 5)
1019 Ocean Belle, Brown—Cohen & Co.
905 Southern Rights, Norton—Lawrence & Co.

FOR BUSHIRE.

1036 Marian Moor Munce Lawrence & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Tilly, (s) Taunton—S. N. & Co.
455 Pioneer, Woolley—S. N. & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

491 Louisa, Rapson.

NOT FIXED.

659 Alley, Ayles.
Arnarat Morgan.
483 Ann Reddin, Morrison.
367 Artemisie, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
781 Attet Ramon. Jones.
804 Berenice (s), Burns.
277 Bombay (s), —C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
1020 Ceylon, Symons—E. Bates & Co. Calcutta.
673 City of Agra, Sleight—Coupland & Co.
Colonel Hurrey, David.
Coringa (s), Coombe—S. N. & Co.
Emma Jane, Jordain—Forbes & Co.
207 Dadhoy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
575 Sir Edward Perry, Nacoda.
France, Winscow.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford.
967 Falkland, Muir—Forbes & Co.
488 Futel Kurrim, Nacoda—Hajee Abdool Caim Cader.
201 Futie Mebarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
605 Futtay Allum.
819 Futtay Shah Allum, Michael—H. Josub Noor Mahomed.
820 Futtal Allum, West—Hajee Mahomed Sidick.
241 Futtay Rozac, Hodges.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
417 Good Success, McGregor.
1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co.
581 Indian, Roberts.
456 Japan, Loosamore.
411 Lady Amherst, Harrison.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
Mahmoody, Nacoda.
Maharaj (s), Kidder—S. N. & Co.
Nasrw, Nacoda.
891 Prince of Wales, Winker—Grey & Co.
Princess of Wales, Nacoda.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
501 Pomona, Rider—Cohen & Co.
Peri, Nacoda.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Rahmamee, Nacoda.
Shah Allum, Ricker—W. Nicol & Co.
Satellite.
Savern.
200 Soonhong, Kerr.
Shaw Allum, Tullook.
Saporji Herji, Faker.
Shah Jehan, McIntosh—H. M. Sedick.
1131 War Cloud, Logan.—E. Bates & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Bolden.
777 W. M. Peck—Cohen & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian.
Emeu, Remboldson.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

354 James Wilson, Shepherd.
459 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Traljee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

509 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 5, *Turkey*, Hamilton, from Madras 18th; *Calcutta Merchant*, *Independent*, *Anne Royden*, and *Warrior Queen*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	102½
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	322 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	100	.....	2 prem.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	4 prem.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	40 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	70 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	75 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	70 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	45 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	12 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Bombay Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,500 p.sh.
Hydranlic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 24,500 per share
Do. B. ,,	5,000	.....	
Frere Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 23,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 to 275
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
,, Loan 1835-36		92
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		113 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franee Pieces	,, 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	,, 105½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (12th Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs. 550 to 560
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 380 to 385
Old Bhowanggur, (ready.)	,, 380 to 382
New Oomravutter	,, 610 to 615
Old Compta, (ready.)	,, 565 to 575
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,, 650 to 655
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 605 to 610
Old Veeravul	,, 540 to 545
New Khandeish	,, 600 to 605
Old Poratchee	,, 545 to 550
New Accote	,, 615 to 620
Old Mangalore	,, 545 to 550
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to 1,450.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	5 11 to 5 12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Amreel ... ,,	5 6 to 5 8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,,	32 to 33
	38 to 40
Niger ,,	37 to 38

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 12TH JANUARY 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 22nd Dec. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	45,467
,, 1863-64	3,884	3,884
AT AHMEDABAD.		
For 1862-63	...	4,411
,, 1863-64	1,293	117 1,410

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 5th Jan. 1864.	From 6th to 12th Jan. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	...	45,455
,, 1863-64	3,234	100	12	3,234
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	...	4,410½
,, 1863-64	1,292½			1,292½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 5th Jan. 1863.	From 6th to 12th Jan. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	44,108½	123½	44,206	1,159
,, 1863-64	2,140	377	2,517	817
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,209	26	4,235	175½
,, 1863-64	817½	109	926½	306

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1 d. per Rupee.	
,, 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
,, 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	2s. 01/16d.	do.
On Demand	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s. 11¼d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the person to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on Lallwan, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight	above £50	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
,, ,,	4	do.	2s. 1 d. ,,
,, ,,	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, ,,	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, ,,	1	do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand			2s. ,,
On Scotland	do.		1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¼d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts			2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months			3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.			4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.			6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted to Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 12th January 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at 6 days' sight, following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee
4 Do.	at	2s.	1½d. ,,
3 Do.	at	2s.	1¼d. ,,
2 Do.	at	2s.	1 d. ,,
1 Do.	at	2s.	0¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at	2s.	0¾d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3	per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બુમબાઇ ટરેડીગ એનડ બેકીગ આસોસીએશન (મીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, ESQ.
GELLABHOY PUDOUMSEY, ESQ.

Treasurers and Managers.

MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE BUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction o local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE BUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 10,000,000 (£1,000000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
,, 3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
On Demand		2s. 0d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.		2-63 cts.	,,
,, 3 Do.	Do.	2-57	,,
On Demand		2-52	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when notless than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be agreed upon.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE HUSSEINJEE BROWNGGUR, Esq.,
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	11/16d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	5/16d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain		3 ,,
,, 6		5 ,,
,, 12		6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and Accounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India." Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and may be upwards by special arrangement.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	,, 6	,,	5	,,
Do.	,, 12	,,	6	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	2s.	1 d.	do.
Do. at 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. at 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. at 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do. on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland. do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £25 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the